

The Sun

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A Prophecy Fulfilled.

It took the Democrats elected in 1910 to the House of Representatives about twenty-six months to justify the hopes and predictions of their Republican opponents. The Sixty-second Congress met in its first session on April 4, 1911. The House majority behaved pretty creditably up to adjournment on August 22. Reassembling on December 4, the politically discerning soon observed the signs of approaching conflict, which were plain even to the least experienced when the Baltimore convention met. Adjournment on August 26 of last year, the Members of Congress came together on December 2 for the final, or short, session which will end on Tuesday of next week.

The first work of the majority, made doubly easy by the split in the Republican ranks, was the revision of the rules. Mr. CLARK became Speaker without the powers his predecessors for years had wielded. Mr. UNDERWOOD took the chairmanship of Ways and Means, carrying with it the floor leadership. Mr. FITZGERALD went to the head of Appropriations. A programme of economy and tariff revision was at once adopted, and the outlook seemed most encouraging. The harmony and solidarity of the majority were demonstrated convincingly when it rallied almost unanimously to the support of Mr. UNDERWOOD at the time WILLIAM J. BRYAN assailed him as unworthy of Democratic confidence.

The progress of internal bickerings by which this admirable record of peace, forbearance and unity was converted into the present mournful disorder it would be tiresome to relate. The change has been wrought and the plight of the majority to-day inspires the pity of all except the party's enemies. Mr. UNDERWOOD's once well disciplined host has broken into half a dozen hungry factions, most of them gallantly charging the Treasury to loot it of its contents. Economy has been thrown away as a guiding principle. The possibility of reducing the burden of supporting the Government has been ignored. The leadership once hailed as excellent is for the present pathetically impotent. Democrats now use words as bitter in describing each other as ever Republicans applied to them.

May the extra session and the new opportunity bring better days for the Democratic Congress and for the country!

Just for the Money.

So far as has been disclosed the proposed increases in the stock transfer tax and the motor car tax are based on no scientific grounds. It is not known whether the owners of automobiles now contribute their proper proportion of the State revenues, or 50 per cent. of what they should, or 50 per cent. more than equity would extract from their pocketbooks. So with the taxation of transfers of stock; there is no statistical information in the possession of any person to show that the present tax is just or that a higher or lower rate should be fixed.

The proposed new rates are advocated because it is believed that owners of motor cars and those who buy and sell stocks can afford to pay more money than they do at present. Owners of horseless vehicles, men who buy and sell evidences of debt; they are rich; make them pay! This is the ripe philosophy on which the gospel of taxation is grounded. It is not a midnight oil philosophy. It is the political economy of the stump and the political canvass, and it bears no relation whatever to any broad and well thought out system of raising revenue for the support of the State.

Some Fallacies About Milk.

When the enormous literature, lay and medical, on the subject of milk is considered it would seem that the last word had been written on this universal and excellent article of food.

THE SUN has often adverted to the fact that milk is a good culture medium for bacteria and we have counselled the necessity of avoiding raw milk because of the unreliability of present dairy methods and the insufficiency of inspection. There are, however, some prejudices about milk in the public mind which by reason of their antiquity have become difficult to eradicate. One of these is that milk causes biliousness. When a description of this bilious feeling is asked, the reply is usually that it causes a "lump in the stomach," a sense of oppression. A recent scientific investigation of the digestibility of raw and cold milk by Dr. BRENNEMANN of Chicago, published in the last number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* furnishes a convincing

pictorial demonstration of the large, hard lumps, called curds, formed in the stomach when raw cold milk is taken, and thus explains the indigestion called biliousness from drinking raw milk. The author also compares the clotting of cold and boiled milk, showing graphically that hard lumps are absent in the latter, but that they commingled with the whey is a flocculent curd produced by the pepsin and acid in the normal stomach. All physicians know or should know that:

"Milk, alone of all foods, enters the stomach a liquid and becomes there a more solid food. This hidden and insidious solidness, if I may use the term, is peculiarly characteristic of raw cow's milk, as compared with boiled cow's milk or human milk. The housewife and the dairyman are practically familiar with the fact that boiled milk forms a different curd from raw milk. We, on the other hand, have quite ignored the fact that raw and boiled milk are not identical foods. If we have thought of it at all it has been rather from a bacteriologic than from a physiologic point of view. And yet boiled cow's milk forms in the stomach, as does human milk, nearly a liquid food; while raw cow's milk, as I shall hope to demonstrate, is not even a soft food, but a solid food, so solid in fact that unless modified in some way and given in careful moderation it commonly forms hard masses that pass undigested throughout the whole alimentary tract and appear as hard curds."

The author had an exceptional opportunity for the experiment, which it is unnecessary to describe here, except to say that he proves his contention in an able essay of six pages with illustrations never before shown so effectively. He explodes the long established fiction that boiled milk interferes with intestinal activity. He also proves that pasteurized milk, brought to 155° F. for thirty minutes, forms softer curds than raw milk, but not nearly so soft as milk boiled five minutes.

For infants in the feeding of which it is necessary to approximate the nutriment to the normal human milk, pasteurization removes bacteria without materially changing its character.

The information here offered is intended for adults, many of whom entertain an unreasonable fear of boiled milk, which is certainly the most digestible and germ free form of this valuable food.

What Sort of Racing?

Mr. AUGUST BELMONT announced yesterday that the stewards of the old Jockey Club are to consider the question of resuming racing in this State, under the encouragement of the decision of the Appellate Division last week apparently permitting racing bets by word of mouth.

The reestablishment of the sport on a healthy, manly basis, as it is conducted for the most part in England, for example, would be hailed with rejoicing by hundreds of thousands of good citizens of New York.

On the other hand, a revival of the racetrack shaping through technical evasions and official tolerance back toward the old conditions of systematic gambling and attendant vice for the benefit of the bookmakers would be a public misfortune.

It makes a vast difference what sort of racing it is to be.

The Recognition of the Huerta De Facto Government.

The Diplomatic Corps in the City of Mexico was reserving judgment upon the stability of the provisional administration of General HUERTA, with a disposition to recommend that it be recognized by their Governments, when the former constitutional President and Vice-President, while being conducted from the National Palace to the penitentiary by a small squad of rurales, were shot and killed. Whatever the truth about the tragedy is, recognition of the de facto government of General HUERTA is a graver question than it was. While it is for each foreign nation to decide when, if at all, a de facto government shall be received into the international family, the United States, experienced in dealing with Spanish-American republics, has its own ideas about recognition after revolution. Perhaps they were never better expressed than by acting Secretary of State HILL in the case of Colombia after an upheaval in 1900. Instructing the United States Minister at Bogota on September 8, Mr. HILL wrote:

"When, by reason of revolution or other internal change not wrought by regular constitutional methods, a conflict of authority exists in another country whereby the titular government to which our representatives are accredited is reduced from power and authority, the rule of the United States is to defer recognition of another executive in its place until it shall appear that it is in possession of the machinery of the State, administering government with the assent of the people thereof and without substantial resistance to its authority, and that it is in a position to fulfill all international obligations and responsibilities incumbent upon a sovereign state under treaties and international law."

As to Mexico, it has been the practice of the United States to act promptly, and sometimes recognition has been premature and ill advised. In about five months in 1856 the United States as many times gave a provisional government in Mexico its diplomatic support. A constitution being adopted in that country after the fifth proclamation, the prospects of the de jure government of President IGNACIO COMONFORT seemed bright, when General ZULOAGA headed a military revolt and drove the President from power. Conditions apparently required the recognition of the Zuloaga regime, but it was soon displaced by General MIRAMON, and while the exception of Mr. FORTYTH, the American representative, entered into relations with MIRAMON, the United States decided to recognize his rival BENITO JUAREZ.

While the record shows that one de facto government after another in Mexico was recognized as a matter of course before the rise of PORFIRIO DIAZ to power, the destructive conflict between

President MADERO and General FELIX DIAZ in the heart of the capital and the betrayal and deposition of the President by the commander of his army made such a bad impression upon foreign governments, particularly upon the United States, that the Diplomatic Corps was in no hurry to recommend recognition. The appalling fate of the constitutional President and Vice-President will have the effect of indefinitely postponing the resumption of diplomatic relations. It must be demonstrated beyond any doubt in this case that General HUERTA can maintain his authority at the capital and in most of the States before his de facto government can be recognized. It is not a question of ethics or of sentiment, but of politics and the conventions of diplomacy.

Better Food.

The Board of Health recently revised the regulations governing the preparation and sale of foodstuffs in a manner which should increase considerably every housekeeper's confidence in the cleanliness and quality of her purchases for the table. An important change affecting food exposed for sale has been made in the section of the Sanitary Code, which hitherto has required screening only of articles displayed outside shops. Under the new wording this protection must be given within stores, bakeries, restaurants and other places.

At present it is possible to ship to New York city from any point not outside the State meat which has undergone neither Federal, State or local inspections. After July 1 a broad prohibition will be in effect, under which "no meat products shall be brought into New York city, held, kept or offered for sale as food unless bearing a tag or other approved mark denoting inspection and approval by the Department of Health of the city of New York or by the Federal or State authorities." No carcasses of animals slaughtered outside the city will be allowed to enter unless they have been inspected and passed under the Federal law, or by the authorities of a State or minor political subdivision which maintains a system of post-mortem inspection and marking up to the standard of this city.

More stringent rules are set down for chicken slaughter houses, sausage making, smoking and preserving establishments and slaughter houses generally. It is plain that the board has undertaken to make the meats of New York and conditions of marketing foodstuffs clean and wholesome, and in its effort it should have a host of volunteer aids in the persons of all who buy and prepare eatables.

A Second Visit.

The Industrial Workers of the World, after a period of comparative quiet in this immediate neighborhood, now proclaim their intention of subjecting Passaic county, New Jersey, to a visitation in the immediate future. Their objects, as usual, will be incitement to riot, bloodshed and violence.

Fortunately for the people of New Jersey that State is adequately provided with laws for the protection of life and property, and when in 1912 Passaic county underwent an invasion of Industrial Workers the public authorities were not guilty of allowing the situation to get beyond their control. Instead they insisted on the preservation of order from the beginning, with consequences humiliating and disastrous to the propaganda of war. There is no reason to believe that any mistake will be made by them should another emergency arise.

A ruffian repulsed on his first assault does less harm than one thrown out after he has gained admittance. Indicting common sense—Providence forbids.

Common sense has not only been indicted but tried, convicted, sentenced and hanged on a gibbet several miles higher than HAMAN'S.

If in a moment of excessive amiability, knowing the abilities of the Hon. A. E. GONZALES of the Columbia State, THE SUN mentioned him as fit to be a member of the next Cabinet, the nomination is hereby withdrawn. On the editorial page of the State limit these verses, in which it is impossible not to see the feet of Mr. GONZALES:

"Come the Whisper, then the Vision, came the Power with the Need,
Till the Man to curb Big Business was lent to us to lead."

Of the high accomplishments and character of Mr. GONZALES there is still no doubt, but he can't go into the Cabinet; he must go to the orthopedic hospital.

The number of languages in which the Hon. Woodrow Wilson can keep silence concerning his Cabinet appointments.

It is to be regretted that this blessed silence is so limited. With more of it, with much of it, with a great range of it, what a change and what a boon he or any other public man of first importance would be!

Every State with population, wealth, resources, intelligence, prospects, opportunity and position at all comparable to Oregon pays its legislators more, and, more important, provides a legislative session of greater length.—Portland Oregonian.

Oregon pays her legislators \$3 a day, an unfashionably small wage, but perhaps all most of them could recover on a quantum meruit. The length of the Oregon session is forty days, a symbol of the flood of words and its ending. Surely Oregon is happy not to have to endure a longer one.

Will Mr. WILSON come in like a lamb or like a lion?

It is not among the least merits and charms of this oneness of winters that it has stirred that old illustrious Buckeye marcher General JACOB SILVERMAN COCKEY to demand "an emergency currency." Whatever immemorial currency General COCKEY may produce or consume, he himself will continue to be non-immersible in the Lethe stream that swallows up so many famous heads.

A bully time.—Governor WILSON. Whether or not appropriate on those austere academic lips this is certainly an appropriation. These small borrowings

or snatchings the now peaceful autobiographer in Fourth avenue may stand placidly and accompany with the world renowned grin. Should the plagiarism, appropriation or confiscation be larger, should it reach from phrase to programme, as some bilious souls are already sure it does, then there will be such a growl, howl and bellow as will rasp the tympana of mankind.

For the New York representative in the Cabinet it was said that about 250 men have made region and position claims for recognition.—Despatch in THE NEW YORK SUN.

So few? Were betting not obsolete and a prohibited ill we would have wagered ten cents to a Congressional Record, say 1,000,000,000,000,000 to 1, that not less than 250,000 New Yorkers had filed their "claims" to sit in that august council of clerks.

A great deal has been heard about the Missouri State Hymn, of "Maid Missouri," a composition of which CHAMP CLARK himself would have been proud, little or nothing is known in the East. Here is the refrain:

"Hurrah! The flag that's ever unfurled,
The banner bent in all the world!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Missouri's Great!
Missouri State!"

Simple, sensuous, passionate, potent.

THE LETTER OF LEE'S.

Doubt Thrown on the Genuineness of One Passage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In to-day's SUN appears a private letter of General Robert E. Lee to his son, G. W. C. Lee, recently dated. The letter is dated April 5, 1852, and opens with the following sentence:

"I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My old regiment has been ordered to that distant region and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of."

General Robert E. Lee served in the Engineer Corps, United States army, from the time of his graduation at West Point until 1855, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the two new cavalry regiments created that year.

General Lee could not have written in 1852 a reference to "my old regiment." He was never attached to any regiment of the Cavalry, and the Engineer Corps never had any regimental or battalion organization until after the civil war.

The introduction to General Lee's letter says it was written by General Lee to his son, G. W. C. Lee, when the latter was a cadet at West Point. As Cadet Lee was a cadet on April 5, 1852, there appears no probability of an error in the date of the letter.

But when Cadet Lee was a cadet his father was a Captain of Engineers and superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. There appears to be no reason for General Lee at that time to be hastening to New Mexico, particularly to join his "old regiment," as he had never belonged to any regiment to that time.

General Lee's letter to his son is too valuable to have its authenticity cast in doubt by historical mistakes that seem to have been introduced by some one attempting to edit the letter. MONTGOMERY WRIGHT, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.

CHEAP LIVING.

A New York Exile's Fare in a Japanese Restaurant at Seattle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: At present I am temporarily stranded out in Seattle. My living is very modest, so modest in fact that my meals (two a day) cost me in all but 15 cents. I frequent a Japanese restaurant. My morning meal consists of one bowl of rice, one bowl of I get three large cinnamon rolls, or "snails" as they are called by the initiated, and a cup of excellent strong coffee with milk and sugar.

My late afternoon meal costs 10 cents. Witness, all ye in New York, who complain of the high cost of living, what a dime, 10 cents, will move in this favored land. (Not that I advise any one to come out just at present, for times are a little dull.) Here is a sample menu of my 10 cent dinner:

1. A bowl of strong clam broth with vegetables.
2. Lamb curry with boiled rice and vegetables.
3. A bowl of rice, butter and all the bread one could possibly eat (big pile of it on the counter).

4. A plate containing three cold sized pieces of General Lee's letter, the board and chairman of its standing committee on construction of buildings, is and has been for years a well known expert in the construction of all kinds of charitable institutions.

Commissioner Drummond has given his personal attention to all the plans submitted by Commissioner Drummond, approving those which were good and disapproving the two referred to as unsuitable for their purposes.

The board has a number of members who have long experience with almshouse plans and administration makes them entirely familiar with this class of work. Furthermore, a novice would quickly recognize the serious defects in the plans which were submitted by the commissioner and disapproved by the board.

There is a vast difference between the building of almshouse dining rooms and the building of almshouses. The schools, police stations and other city structures are built every year, while the almshouse dining rooms are built about once in twenty years. Neither Commissioner Drummond nor his architect and other advisers have had any experience whatever in such matters.

The general accuracy of Commissioner Drummond's statements and the reliance he placed upon them can perhaps best be measured by his repeated allegations that the State Board of Charities is an "up-State board," and therefore should not pass on city plans. Out of the total number of city plans submitted to the commissioners from New York city, namely, Herman A. Metz, Thomas M. Mulry, Herman Ridger, Dr. Stephen Smith and myself. These five are always in control of New York city questions coming before the board.

There are standards for guidance in these matters, as Commissioner Drummond should well know if he knows anything at all about the business of building. The original layout plans for the tuberculosis infirmary on Blackwell's Island and for the Farm Colony on Staten Island, for which the city of New York paid a large amount, provided for a one story dining room for the patients at the infirmary and for a similar building in a central location for the aged and infirm poor at the Farm Colony on Staten Island. These layout plans were prepared in consultation with the board of the Board of Charities and had the approval of the scientific advisory council of the then Commissioner of Public Charities of this city. The head of that council was the late Dr. Edward G. Janney.

The tuberculosis hospital on Staten Island, which Commissioner Drummond is now building, has a one story dining room for the patients. In this the standards were set up, as he should well know, for the layout has been hanging on the walls of his office. The Commissioner has deliberately departed from these standards without rhyme or reason and now seeks legislative permission in support of his actions.

The State Board of Charities formally disapproved his plans over seven months ago. Instead of using the intervening time in the preparation of better plans he has wasted it in attempts to force the approval of the original plans. Failing to do that, he now appeals to the Legislature, using the political influence of the district leader who is his first Deputy Commissioner to gain his ends.

The state and attitude of mind from which Commissioner Drummond views this whole question can best be understood by

THE ABSURD LITERARY TEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While crossing the Williamsburg Bridge on February 22 I had an opportunity to observe the Washington celebration at the Brooklyn end. It certainly was impressive to see the large crowd in attendance in spite of the pouring rain. It apparently confirmed the remark of a stranger near to me that there was more real patriotism in that section than in any other part of the city.

NEW YORK, February 24.

Patriotism in the Rain.

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NEW YORK, February 24.

A Futuristic Fantasy.

A Cuban Man loved a Spheroist Maid. They met by stealth in a Forest Glade. But a Post-Impressionist saw the Wain And painted the scene on an Upper Plane.

He followed a highly Subjective Plan. Most luckily for the maid and man, For that they were there he could guess Outside of his Inner Consciousness.

MADRID MORRIS.

THE McELIGOTT BILL.

President of State Board of Charities Replies to Commissioner Drummond.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While Commissioner Drummond's statement in THE EVENING SUN of Saturday last is evidently the product of a pen which "catches fire as it goes" I shall seek to answer it dispassionately and accurately. Abuse is not argument and abusive words can never be accepted in the place of reason.

The friction which has evidently arisen between the Commissioner of Public Charities of this city and the State Board of Charities is based upon the refusal of the board to approve plans submitted by the Commissioner for the board's approval, in accordance with the provisions of law. The board has promptly and gladly approved other plans submitted by the Commissioner, which had evidence been prepared by architects for other reasons, presumably to give them work.

The plans disapproved covered two proposed buildings. One of these was for a dining room building for the Metropolitan Infirmary on Blackwell's Island, where one hundred and twenty patients of the disease are cared for in large numbers. There have been more than a thousand deaths at this institution in a year.

It is an elementary proposition in the construction of hospitals that they should not be required to climb stairs. Notwithstanding this fact, and the other fact that there was ample room for a one story building, the plans submitted by Commissioner Drummond for the approval of the board were for a two story building which required over three hundred patients to climb a flight and a quarter of steps three times a day. Naturally the State Board of Charities could not approve such plans.

The authority which Commissioner Drummond now seeks to have taken away through the enactment of the McEligott bill was given to the board in order to prevent such things from being done.

The other plan which was disapproved by the board was for a two story dining room for the aged and infirm men at the Staten Island Farm Colony or almshouse. This plan not only required several hundred old men to climb a flight of stairs three times a day, but it also required for their meals, but also, without any good reason, removed the building from the central location originally planned for it to a more distant site on the grounds. The result would have been that the old and infirm men, who are suffering from chronic diseases which would have been aggravated by exposure to the weather, would have been obliged to walk an additional distance equal to several city blocks to get their meals. It is not necessary to state that such a plan would have been a most unhygienic and unwholesome one.

When the Commissioner states that the board has a number of members who have long experience with almshouse plans and administration makes them entirely familiar with this class of work. Furthermore, a novice would quickly recognize the serious defects in the plans which were submitted by the commissioner and disapproved by the board.

There is a vast difference between the building of almshouse dining rooms and the building of almshouses. The schools, police stations and other city structures are built every year, while the almshouse dining rooms are built about once in twenty years. Neither Commissioner Drummond nor his architect and other advisers have had any experience whatever in such matters.

The general accuracy of Commissioner Drummond's statements and the reliance he placed upon them can perhaps best be measured by his repeated allegations that the State Board of Charities is an "up-State board," and therefore should not pass on city plans. Out of the total number of city plans submitted to the commissioners from New York city, namely, Herman A. Metz, Thomas M. Mulry, Herman Ridger, Dr. Stephen Smith and myself. These five are always in control of New York city questions coming before the board.

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The state and attitude of mind from which Commissioner Drummond views this whole question can best be understood by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: An editorial in this morning's SUN, "Quosque Emmeunt," asks "how long will British courtesy to women?"

Does the question of "courtesy" refer to the broken pledges of the Prime Minister and his cabinet? Is it not because of the breach of those pledges that the women of Great Britain that they have become "a laughing stock to the ends of the earth"? Or does THE SUN regard the breaking of windows a criminal action and the breaking of solemn pledges a matter of civility?

THE SUN facetiously refers to the "donkey patience" of the British Government. "Patience" is what the Cabinet Ministers are eternally advising women to practise while they wait for the opportunity to follow their own advice. The advice they have been handing out to women for fifty years in England. According to THE SUN it would seem that "patience" is a virtue in women, but that it makes "donkeys" of men.

Masculine logic, alas, alas!

CAROLINE ROWE, New York, February 22.

Still Another Coincidence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: At Pendleton, Ore., my suitcase was stolen at the station in the early evening of Monday in late November. It was found loaded in a field next day, and was sent to me in a wrecked condition.

I received it on Thanksgiving Day morning. Coming out from dinner at the Portland I met a friend from New York city, Mr. Ellsworth. "I hope you are having a pleasant Thanksgiving so far away from home."

"No, I'm having a beastly time. My grip was stolen Tuesday night at Pendleton, and I have just got it wrecked and looted. Only one redeeming feature, in it is a pair of dandy new overalls, which I need."

They were, indeed, new. My suitcase and Monday night, kept till Tuesday night and then put in his grip. Probably they did not fit, but they fitted equally well Ellsworth and myself. I had not the heart to take them, so he wore them out.

Not easy to match that series of coincidences.

BOSTON, February 24.

Tagging the Cat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am for any bill or means that will stop cats from killing birds. I am convinced, too, that cats cruelly murder more birds than are killed by men to adorn the heads of well-to-do ladies.

But I am afraid this proposed Massachusetts bill providing for a tag for cats will bind their throats and interfere with their malicious voices; and the large number never get along without their soothing nightly croon.

In Massachusetts, too, it is likely to give Honey Fitz a monopoly and possibly bring him within the purview of the Sherman act.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 24.

Which Side of Salem Is the Tunnel?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In THE SUN of February 22 under the heading "Admission to Fietion" are told the efforts of Watthrop Allen to determine on which side of Salem is the tunnel which he works into his story. The verdict is that the tunnel is between Boston and Salem. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Allen failed in his efforts after all, for I distinctly remember the tunnel is beyond Salem and is or was five years ago entered immediately after leaving the Salem depot on the way to Beverly.

ELIZABETH N. J., February 24.

The Paris-Mutuel System.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The directors of the various racetracks in New York State feel encouraged by the recent affirmation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of New York vs. the Flatbush Race Track, that the Flatbush Race Track is a public place and that the State has a right to regulate the racing system. If all that is claimed for the system is true, cockfostling will be impossible under it and the present bill is precisely safe in making small bets for the fun of it.

NEW YORK, February 24.

this quotation from the closing paragraph of his letter: "The McEligott bill deserves to be called a 'cat in the hat' bill, because of the actual conditions, a selfish business, an enemy to the poor or a very bad New Yorker indeed."

In other words whoever opposed a change in the provisions of a law which would have a state which have worked well and smoothly for forty years, which proposed change would permit the Commissioner of Public Charities, without previous knowledge or experience in this field of charitable work, to compel consumptive patients and the aged and infirm poor to climb stairs to their meals when they could be much better provided for on the ground floor, is ignorant, selfish, an enemy of the poor or a bad citizen of this city.

Despite this general anathema, however, Commissioner Drummond may be assured that his attempt to have his own way when